nany of

ven the

d nowa-

o realize

tupid in

it. Per-

writing

are like

ulled by

go is the

to-day.

n Alley'

the war

sort of

dealing

are full

ntion to

, to this

tic occa-

of the

the fire

y by the

nmitting

pirations

e presshat will

wo great

ity they

obscure

blaze of

Marseilon, has

son who

he spirit

publica,

contests.

he army competi-

music or

t poems

h things

That a

fore the

braham.

fe float-

ence re-

ı Gray's

I would

em than

nan who

he finest

e, wrote

has sur-

vho have

f pieces.

among

one out

retained

class, a

pertain-

unted as

s to the

lack of

been the

iam Tell

the sole for the

Others

of per-

. Among

master-

its first

an Girl) isticana)

i) 1858;

When a musician gives to the world a great opera, he has done a big thing. In the producing of what is termed good drawing-room songs the musical public is served in a different way. A great many of the composers are prolific writ-We think of Arthur Tate, Hermann Lohr, Jack Thompson, W. H. Squire, Jack Trelawny, Liza Lehmann, d'Hardelot, del Riego, Dorothy Forster, the late expired, and remain there until the Noel Johnson and others who each have many successful works to their credit. And when it comes to lyrics for the songs the same thing applies. One of the most frequently seen names in this connection, whose words are used by various musicians and publishers is that of Ed. Teschamacher.

Life Among the Serbians

Serbia is, or rather was, the land of primitive things and primitive beliefs. Poverty and simplicity are everywhere visible in the homes of the peasants. Their houses are of the simplest. Some of the dwellings are built of adobe and thickly whitwashed, most of them show the brown mud which has been plastered upon a basketwork of willows. Roofs are everywhere constructed of reeds, or willows laid side by side very thickly, with the fluffy Hungarian grass as thatch. All the houses, even of the wellto-do peasants, and often of the middle class, are of one story and of only one or two rooms. They are set well back from the road and in a yard usually surrounded by sheds and pig and cow

A visit to the house of even a wealthy grain raiser shows the narrow borderland between dearth and sufficiency in Serbia.

It is a little two-roomed dwelling built of adobe and whitewashed. At each corner of the house appears a stripe of blue and in the centre of each wall a design in blue is painted. About the windows another geometrical pattern in red takes the eye. In the living room a fire is burning on the earthen floor on a raised hearth. Close by is the oven, also of clay, with bread baking in it. Having got rid of the many and fiercely barking dogs that are much interbred with wolves, one takes off his boots at the threshold and enters. In the home itself the men go about in their stockings, minus boots or shoes, and the women with naked feet.

A great copper kettle hangs over the everlasting fire of corncobs and in it are leaves and twigs boiling slowly so as to yield their purple dye for household purposes. In an earthenware jar, purposes. cracked and scorched on its outside with the heat, a savorsome stew of pork, beans, potatoes, gourds, pepper pods and capsicum is simmering. Plates of coarse white ware, blue pitchers, lamps and wooden platters are displayed on the mantelshelf of the great open chimney. The walls of the room are red-ochred and covered with thousands of flies. In a corner a shelf supports the large tin and earthenware pans with wooden covers for holding stores, etc., together with other utensils. In the tall cupboard hard by the entrance to the cellar under the kitchen there stand innumerable bottles and demijohns of plum wine and brandy, arrack, vodka and all sorts of home-made liquor. In it a little shelf holds the candles which the folk burn at the altar by way of devotions. Behind the living room lies the bed room with its great wooden bed

and blue walls. When the house is to be built, the proprietor does not consult any archi-Having chosen a piece of ground for the purpose, he puts on it several lumps of rock or large stones. If in the morning a frog or other living small thing is found when these are lifted, the site is regarded as satisfactory and building is begun. Even the presence of a worm is sufficient to the rural Serbian

to bring luck to his new house. The attitude of the average Serbian toward death is that it is merely a consequence of Nature. They keep their coffin boards in their lofts and a barrel of strong plum wine, which is as strong as any alcohol, in the cellar, to be Jrunk at the funeral by the survivors, who usually then indulge in a feast. There is a strong belief among all Serbians that

would declare that Sir Arthur Sullivan more than two deaths in one year will pigs and plum wine, and poverty, has a cooked about four in the morning, and, in his lighter pieces was similarly follow in the same family if a black cock be not buried alive with the second corpse. Until the funeral has taken place, it is not etiquette to eat or to drink or to do any housework. And, as the Serbian peasants believe that the soul of the dead person remains in the house for some twenty-four hours after death, a loaf of bread and a bottle of plum wine or of spirits are placed on the table of the room in which the deceased coffin is lowered into the grave. A coin is also thrown down on to the coffin lid before the soil is turned in, so that the departed shall not enter the other world empty-handed.

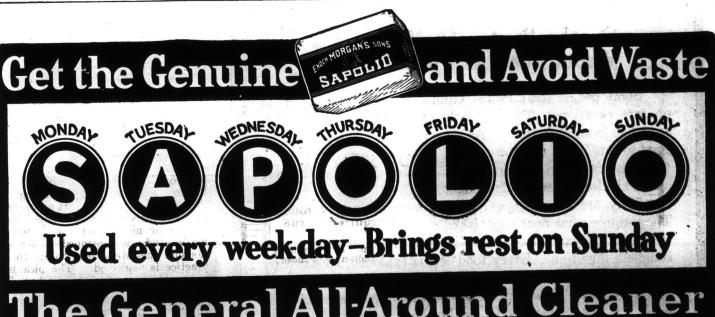
During the first twelve months of mourning the women of the household pay five visits to the grave. Until the year is over they must neither sing nor wear flowers. Five feasts for the soul of the departed are also held during the twelve months, the guests always bringing their own food with them. Anything that is left is afterward distributed among the poor at hand.

ritual of customs deemed of the greatest importance. The native word for Christmas Day is "Bojich," which means "The Infant God;" and its celebration begins early on the previous morning. Almost immediately after dawn two of the youngest of the family go out into the nearest forest or woodlands, and carefully cut down a small oak. To bring good luck it is requisite that the tree falls toward the east. If through miscalculation or carelessness, it falls toward the west, misfortunes are to be expected during the coming year. Two logs are then sawn off the oak, one of them larger than the other. These are termed the "Baduyak," and have to be kept burning from midnight on Christmas Eve. When the baduyak is put into the fire on the open hearth the thicker end which sticks out is smeared with honey very thickly and on Christmas morning, as soon as the family are all up they greet each other over the baduyak with endearments and the best of wishes for next year.

But Christmas in Serbia, that land of the principal Christmas dish. It is children.

as it is the custom to fast on Christmas Eve, every one falls to very heartily. But no one ever thinks of eating a mouthful until the first Christmas visitor has arrived to greet the family. This individual is known as the "Polozuik." On entering the house, he walks up to the hearth and strikes the baduyak a blow, saying, as the sparks fly out, "May you have this coming year just as much good luck, prosperity, progress and happiness as you wish." He then embraces the family, each one, across the burning log and is kissed in turn by all present. Prayers are offered up by the head of the house. After this the roast pig is put on the table, to-gether with stuffed gourds and roasted onions, and the feasting begins, it may be truthfully said to continue all day.

One wonders how many of Serbia's traditions and customs will pass in this war of Armageddon. Already her losses throughout her four years of almost constant fighting have exceeded 54 per cent of her male population and Roast pig takes the place of turkey as some 28 per cent of the women and





Touring Car Given Away

TES, SIR; it's a fact! This brand new Ford Touring Car will be given away absolutely free to the fortunate person who first estimates the correct or nearest correct number of kernels in five pounds of No. 1 Northern Wheat, which our Official Contest Judge has selected and deposited in the vaults of

The Nor'-West Farmer Western Canada's nal, established over 35 years. Issued twice a month and containing from 50 to 70 pages of first-class reading matter in each edition. Written with an intention to help and interest every member of the farm home.

seal. You can win this magnificent prize.

the National Trust

ESTIMATES ALLOWED FREE

with your subscription (either new or renewal) to The Nor'-West Farmer. Note the following schedule:-4 years' subscription, \$2.50...earns 11 estimates 5 "15" 1 year's subscription, \$1.00...earns 2 estimates
2 " 1.50..." 5 "
3 " 44 2.00..." 8 "

SPECIAL—If you will secure and send us subscriptions of farmers, other than your own, we will allow you double the regular number of estimates on each one you send in. The more estimates you have, and the earlier you send them in, the better are your chances for winning the big prize.

DO NOT HESITATE to take quick advantage of this remarkable proposition—a subscription to a first-class farm paper at very low cost and the opportunity to win this Latest Model Touring Car at no extra charge. Send for free sample copy of The Nor'-West Farmer and circular with complete description of this magnificent offer, or fill in and mail the coupon, with your remittance and estimates.

Photograph of Jar containing 5 lbs. of No. I Northern Wheat. Prof. S. A. Bedford, Official Contest Judge, will break the seal and count the Kernels after the close of the contest on May 1st. 1918. His decision will be final and satisfactory to all.

fill in and mail the coupon, with your remittan VALUABLE INFORMATION—The wheat sample contains exactly five pounds of 1917 No. 1 Northern. Count all or certain part of this quantity and make your estimates of the number of kernels in five pounds. In the 1916 contest our sample weighed ten pounds and contained 175,339 kernels. In 1915 we used four pounds, which contained 59,811 kernels.

How many kernels in five pounds of 1917 wheat?

Address 211

The Nor'-V WINNIPI

Address all letters to		
Vest Farmer	1	·P
EG, CANADA		
THE COUPON	-	

ce and estima	ates.		100
THE NOI	R'-WEST FARMER Winnipeg, Canada		W1
The Nor'	elosed find \$ -West Farmer for estimate My estimates are as for	es in your Fre	nis entitles 1
Name	ice		

perdinck Giordano ci (Cristhe nonc. Often poser by entirely s recepr's comof music are the nd Wolfto build in some gly that ome very

ed Boito orks, and ving fine gift of gly rare.

and some